Nippon Times

No. 16,[illegible]87 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

SOVIETS' ATTITUDE BARED ON U.S. REGIONAL FORMULA

Moscow Has No Big Objections To Yanks' Plan; Still Mum On Trusteeship Issue

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Unexpectedly at the Soviet delegation's request, the "Big Five" met this afternoon for half an hour to hear Moscow's reply to the United States compromise formula on regional arrangements which the "Big Five" have been waiting since last Tuesday, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Soviet attitude on the United States regional formula is reportedly favorable, however, the Soviet Union is said to have requested a new definition of the term of "collective security" as worked out in the United States compromise to fit such regional treaties as the Chapultepec Act into the world security system. In other words the Soviet Union would like to know how the term "collective" is applied in the regional arrangements, the report said.

While further details are lacking, the report added, participants at the "Big Five" meeting said "good progress" has been made in the regional talks and said no major difficulties are expected as Russia has no serious objections to the United States formula. But while the Soviet Union has already replied to the regional formula, it is still reticent on its position on the trusteeship problem.

Meanwhile, it is understood, that the United States delegation is meeting today to discuss the Russian reply to the regional formula and the "Big Five" also are meeting today to continue discussions.

Being Straightened Out

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—Differences between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning regional security are now being straightened out, says a San Francisco report quoting reliable sources.

The report said that at San Francisco, the Soviet Union has submitted to the "Big Five" a draft of the proposals accepting the principles of self-defense action in coordinating regional groups of nations under the world peace-keeping organization.

The Associated Press says that at first appraisal, it sees little if any difference in the substance of the Soviet proposition and the American-sponsored proposal which had been accepted by the Latin American nations during the proceedings of the United Nations Conference.

It was also reported that the United Nations Conference again considered questions of vetoes for permanent members of the projected security organization. This was during the deliberations of the group which is studying the World Court and the way in which judges will be elected. A proposal was made that the judges be elected concurrently by the General Assembly and the Security Council with such elections continuing until full agreement could be obtained.

This proposal was objected to on the ground that by the exercise of the veto power, anyone of the permanent members of the Council could block the election of any specific candidate. To meet this objection, the committee is working on a proposal that the right of veto be removed in the election of the judges.

Meanwhile, a Moscow dispatch reports that the success of the San Francisco Conference is the subject of an article in the Soviet newspaper, the Izvestia. In a review of the conference published yesterday, the newspaper says that the discussions for the realization of the historic Crimea decisions are going on successfully. There is no foundation for speculative rumors about the existence of unsurmountable difficulties between the great Powers.

Another report received here says that Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in a radio broadcast on Saturday night, urged that the world charter which is to be drawn up at San Francisco must as far as possible guarantee the principle for which the war was fought.

He said that the war had been sought for free human self-government, the dictation of justice, the rule of law, the responsibility of obligation and the stress for private human rights and peace. And he said all these should be affirmed and reared as a banner which mankind should rise to fight for if the occasion should arise. He also asked that these fundamental objectives and principles be written into the world charter and far as possible be guaranteed.

U.S. Army to Occupy 14,000 Square Miles Of Reich Territory

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—The High Command of the Invasion Forces in Europe announced today that the U.S. 15th Army will occupy the Saar basin area, the valley area along the Rhine River and the western half of the industrial centers in the Ruhr, totaling 14,000 square miles of German territory, according to a Paris dispatch. The occupation area is eight times more than that occupied by the United States after the termination of the First World War and includes Dusseldorf, Aachen, Cologne, Trier, Coblenz and others, it is further revealed.

TRUMAN MAKING PLANS TO HOLD 'BIG 3' PARLEY

Hopes Leaders Will Meet After Close of S.F. Conference; Confers With Bidault

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—President Truman has made extensive preparations for his proposed first meeting with Premier Josef Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a Washington report today.

It said that Truman hopes the meeting of the three Allied leaders will take place soon after the close of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It would be Truman's first face to face conference with the Soviet and British leaders.

The report stated that during the past week the President had a long conference with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, who advised the Chief Executive that Churchill was equally anxious for an early meeting among the "Big Three" but no word has yet come from Moscow regarding the proposed meeting.

On Friday, Truman had a long conference with French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and later issued a statement saying: "The United States is willing to relinquish to France the part of the American zone of occupation in Germany."

Truman also told Bidault that he was anxious to meet President Charles de Gaulle and that the United States appreciated fully the part France can play in the sentimental questions affecting Europe and the world.

Meanwhile, another Washington report said that many acute problems await settlement by the three Allied leaders including details to be agreed upon in connection with the military occupation of defeated Germany. It declared that Truman has reviewed in detail the official announcements of the Teheran and Crimean Conferences which were attended by the late President Roosevelt, and has conferred at length with many persons who accompanied Roosevelt to those historic meetings, one of which was attended by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Truman, Hull Confer

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—President Truman drove to the naval hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, today for a 50-minute conference with Cordell Hull former Secretary of State, according to a Washington dispatch. The trip prompted speculation that a possible meeting of the President with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin had been discussed, but Truman told reporters he had "no comment" to make on his visit with Hull.

SOVIETS' STAND CLARIFIED

Occupation of Bornholm Island Is To Remove all Germans

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—A Soviet spokesman commenting on the Russian liberation of Bornholm Island said that the Red Army's only purpose on the island was to remove all Germans, according to a Moscow report.

The spokesman told the Danish foreign minister that "I can assure you that when Bornholm is cleared of the enemy, Denmark will again be a free and an independent country."

The Danish foreign minister expressed the hope that good relations that now exist between Denmark and Russia will continue in the future.

Moscow-Berlin Line Opens

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—Passenger air service is now operating between Moscow and Berlin via Warsaw, the Moscow radio announced today.

GREW IS NOT SATISFIED BY YUGOSLAVIA'S REPLY

Says Tito's Notes Reiterate Territorial Claim Opposed By U.S. and Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—In his capacity as acting U.S. Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew declared yesterday that Yugoslav Premier Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch's reply to the American and British notes was "unsatisfactory," according to a Washington report.

Grew stated that Tito had reiterated Yugoslavia's territorial claim and had put forward a solution but that this solution cannot be reconciled with the Anglo-American point of view. Moreover Grew said that the situation was being still further complicated by the continued infiltration of Yugoslav partisan troops into the region around Trieste.

He also said that fresh consultations are going on between Britain, America, Russia, Italy and Yugoslavia. Grew added that the Yugoslav Government has rejected the Allied request to withdraw her troops from the disputed Italian territory.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States Stanoye Simitch stated that in his opinion the Trieste problem could be settled without difficulty through diplomatic channels.

Tito Withdrawing Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—The Yugoslav Government has decided to withdraw all its armed forces from the Austrian province of Carinthia and this decision was communicated to the British military authorities late last night by Colonel Isonovich. Deputy Commander of the Yugoslav 3rd Army, it was disclosed today by Michael Reynolds, BBC correspondent in Belgrade, according to a London report quoting the Belgrade dispatch.

Reynolds reported that Colonel Isonovich made a special visit for the purpose to the headquarters near Klagenfurt. He said there are between 12,000 to 20,000 Yugoslav troops at present in Carinthia and they include various recently arrived elements of the Yugoslav 3rd Army as well as the 14th Slovene Division, which arrived some time ago as an independent formation but which is now under the Yugoslav 3rd Army command.

The correspondent stated that the evacuation order applies only to the 14th Division, which is supposed to be back in Yugoslavia by 7 p.m. tomorrow but Isonovich made it clear that all the other Yugoslav troops would confirm with it in the next few days. The civil administrations set up by the Yugoslavs in Klagenfurt and other Carinthian towns remain theoretically in force, but Reynolds declared, that this is largely exercised by the military and it will presumably peter out before long.

Red At Alexander

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito," Brozovitch of Yugoslavia today in an interview with the new Yugoslav Telegraph Agency expressed both resentment and surprise at the special message issued yesterday to the Allied armed forces in the Mediterranean theater by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, but expressed determination that Yugoslavia "cannot allow herself to be humiliated or tricked out of her rights," according to a London dispatch.

Tito expressed his willingness of his army to cooperate with the Allied forces but declared only on the basis "which shall not be insulting or humiliating to her as an Allied country."

An earlier official communique issued by the Yugoslav Ministry of Information and a broadcast by the Yugoslav radio stated that the Yugoslav army "had the right to remain on the territory it had liberated."

The communique stated, however, "the Yugoslav army's presence in Istria, Trieste and Slovene Littoral does not in any way prejudice the decisions of the peace conference which will finally decide to whom these territories should belong. The Democratic Federation of Yugoslavia is against all unilateral annexations."

Field Marshal Alexander's statement yesterday said that Premier Tito was "apparently trylg to establish claims by force. It is to prevet such actions that we have been fighting this war," he declared.

Meanwhile, Allied military authorities have ordered the civil population to evacuate the whole coastal strip in the region of Rimini, Italian east coast town on the edge of the Po plain, according to a Rome dispatch quoting notices posted throughout Rimini by Guglielmo Marconi, Deputy Mayor of the town. It is reported that some 25,000 people are involved.

No reason was given for the evacuation, the report said, but it is considered significant that this strip is directly opposite Pola at the southernmost tip of the Istrian Peninsula, the occupation of which by Yugoslav forces is the subject of bitter dispute between Field Marshal Alexander and Premier Tito.

Throne Sanctions State Funeral For Late Prince Kotohito Kanin

Recommendation Submitted by Cabinet in View Of Great Exploits Rendered by His Imperial Highness

A State Funeral will be accorded His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kanin, who passed away on Sunday, it was announced by the Board of Information at 4:30 p.m. the same day.

At an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held at 2 p.m. on Sunday, it was agreed that recommendation be made to the Throne asking for the granting of a State Funeral in recognition of the great exploits rendered by the late His Imperial Highness. Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 3 p.m. and obtained the Imperial sanction for the matter.

The late His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin is the eighth of the Imperial princes who had been accorded the similar posthumous honors.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin was born on November 10, 1865, and was 16th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi.

In January, 1872, His Imperial Highness succeeded to the late Prince Yasuhito Kanin.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin entered the military preparatory school in 1877. After having completed the course of the school, he was ordered to France for studies. In France His Imperial Highness was admitted into the military academy and cavalry school. His Imperial Highness studied at the Military Staff College. In 1890, he was promoted to a cavalry lieutenant and in the following year he returned to Japan.

His Imperial Highness became instructor at the Military Academy and commander of a cavalry company.

After the Sino-Japanese War, His Imperial Highness was appointed commander of the 1st cavalry regiment and then became commander of the 2nd cavalry brigade. In 1904, His Imperial Highness was promoted to Lieutenant General.

His Imperial Highness was promoted to the rank of full general in 1912 and joined the Board of Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet in 1933.

Soon after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, His Imperial Highness was appointed Chief of the General Staff in December, 1936. For 10 long years His Imperial Highness held this important post, devoting his energies, as a pillar of the Imperial Japanese Army, to the disposal of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

At the time of the Sino-Japanese War, he participated in the battles in the Heijo and Haicheng areas as a staff officer attached to the Third Division of the First Army Headquarters and particularly in the battle near Hushan he achieved a meritorious feat.

During the Russo-Japanese War, His Imperial Highness participated in the great Battle of Shaho, and was granted a citation by the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces to Manchuria, for his outstanding achievements. As Commander of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, he led his men over rugged mountains and finally by attacking the enemy from the back, threw the enemy force into extreme confusion, thus paving a way for the unparalleled success achieved by the Japanese in the great Battle of Shaho. While engaged in the operation against the enemy, he contrived to transport machine-guns over the mountains. His contribution to the production of new war weapons was also great.

His Imperial Highness was very active in the cultural, scientific and public enterprises as Patrons of the Japan Red Cross Society, Saiseikai, and other various benevolent associations.

SYRIA, LEBANON REPLY TO FRENCH PROPOSALS

Note Handed to Gen. Beynet; Lebanese Parliament to Clarify Situation Today

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 20.—A reply to the French proposals was drafted at a meeting of the Syrian and Lebanese leaders today and it was handed to General Beynet, French delegate general, according to a Beirut report.

It was also reported that afterwards the Lebanese Prime Minister received the French, British, American and Soviet representatives. One report said that the situation may be clarified on Tuesday when the Lebanese Parliament will hear a Government statement on the negotiation.

Iraqi Regime Protests

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—The Iraqi Government has issued protests against the French attitude in Syria and Lebanon, and the Government is reported to have approached other Arab countries to join in laying their views before the "Big-Four," according to a Bagdad dispatch.

At about the same time a report from Damascus said today that the Syrian Government has taken firm measures for the maintenance of order in the city as the press described the situation as "grave."

The Syrian Chamber of Deputies, which meets again tomorrow, yesterday urgently passed a law for national defense providing for calling up of recruits in times of peace.

Jerusalem Mufti Nabbed

Domei

ZURICH, May 20.—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haji Amin El Husseini, and his secretary were arrested at the same time as Fernand de Brinon, former Vichy Ambassador in Paris, and the Grand Mufti will be handed over to the British authorities, according to a Reuter's frontline report.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED TO INCREASE WAR POWER

Conference Held by Prime Minister With Officials Connected With Continent

The Government has decided upon a concrete policy for speedily increasing the material war strength of Greater East Asia as the result of a conference held by Prime Minister Baron Kantaro Suzuki on May 19 and 20 with officials connected with the Continent, it was announced by the Board of Information Sunday.

The announcement follows:

"For the object of conferring on concrete measures for strengthening the unity of Greater East Asia and particularly for speedily increasing the material war preparations in order to attain the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government called a conference of various officials concerned with the Continent on May 19 and 20 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. As the result of a frank exchange of views at the conference, a complete agreement was reached, and it was decided to leave nothing undone for undertaking concrete measures to be adopted in the future according to the said agreement."

The address of the Prime Minister on the occasion follows:

"What the Empire desires is to remove the evil cause disturbing East Asia based on morality; and the surrender of Germany does not bring any change to the Empire's war execution.

"Due to the developments newly arising in Europe, the Empire confirmed the invalidation of the Tripartite Treaty, Japan-Germany-Italy Agreement, Anti-Comintern Agreement related to the above two, and many other treaties, and has thus come to act on an entirely new viewpoint hereafter. At this moment, the Empire intends to strengthen further the cooperation with our allies of East Asia, to smash the enemy and to maintain the stability of East Asia, particularly concentrating and manifesting the total strength of East Asia by making Japan, China and Manchoukuo its nucleus.

"Also the Empire's attitude and policy toward the Continent is firm and immovable. Particularly as regards our policy toward China, the consistent and decided policy of the Empire will be maintained in order to complete the War of Greater East Asia and to effect the stability of Greater East Asia.

"At this moment, resolute efforts should be directed in all quarters to realize the concentration and manifestation of the total fighting strength of both material and spiritual sides, covering Chosen, Manchoukuo and China, in conformity with the development of the war situation and the internal and external situation."

ANOTHER 4 WILD EAGLES ARE GRANTED CITATIONS

Sank 3 Warcraft in P.I. Area; Feats Brought to Knowledge of His Majesty

To the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought the citations granted to four Army airmen of the Japanese Special Attack Corps who rendered great military services in the Philippine operations in mid-December last year when they sank three American war vessels in ramming attacks, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

The announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for extraordinary military feats, manifesting loyalty and patriotism in launching gallant ramming attacks against enemy war vessels in battles in the Philippine area as members of the Special Attack Air Units and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"Sergeant Tatsushiro Mori of the Kyokko Attack Unit

"At dusk of December 15 last year, the Sergeant spotted one heavy enemy cruiser in the area north of Ilin Island. In a ramming attack, he instantaneously sank the enemy warship.

"Sergeants Yoshio Maruyama and Sonji Suzumura of the Kyokko Attack Unit

"In a ramming operation against enemy warcraft near San Jose on December 16 last year, they sank one large transport.

"Sergeant Kumao Nagao of the Tesshin Attack Unit

"Contacting an enemy surface force in the neighborhood of San Jose shortly after 3 p.m. on December 18 of last year, he launched a ramming attack and sank one large transport."

VARIOUS PARTS OF JAPAN VISITED BY ENEMY PLANES

Coming in by way of Oita Prefecture around 6 a.m. on Sunday, one B-29 flew eastward to southwest Yamaguchi Prefecture and, after taking a circuitous route over Shimane and Hiroshima prefectures, fled from Tosa Bay by way of Ehime Prefecture at about 7 a.m.

Then about 11 a.m., two PBM's which had penetrated the southwestern extremity of Shikoku at a low altitude flew over the surrounding sea area after which proceeding east, the enemy planes escaped to the south from Kii Peninsula.

Following upon this, another enemy plane flew northward from Bungo Channel around noon out to the Japan Sea by way of central Yamaguchi Prefecture. Reversing its course, it again flew over central Yamaguchi and fled to the south from Bungo Channel shortly after 1 p.m.

Drops Bombs in Tokyo Bay

One B-29 penetrated Izu Peninsula at about 11:50 a.m. Sunday and, flying over Yamanashi, Saitama and the western part of the metropolis, fled via the south Boso Peninsula. It dropped bombs in Tokyo Bay but no damage was sustained.

B-24's to Nanking

Domei

NANKING, May 20.—Nanking and its vicinity were raided three times in succession from 1:24 p.m. to 3:20 p.m. yesterday, each time by a B-24 of the U.S. air force in China.

Blindly bombing the Yangtze River area but not inflicting any damage, the enemy fled.

From 1:30 p.m. to 3:10 p.m. the enemy with several bombers again made a raid twice over Nanking today and after bombing Pukow fled to the south.

Keelung Area Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 20.—Approximately 160 enemy bombers and over 20 fighters based in the Philippines attacked the Keelung area with their main force, while part of the enemy planes raided Taihoku, Shinchiku and Karenko.

Dropping bombs on Keelung City some of the enemy planes strafed the airfields there and the stations and city blocs in Giran, Karenko and Shinchiku.

Togo Avers Policy Of Assisting China At Envoys' Parley

Japan's invariable policy of assisting China's movement of unification and independence and of perpetuating Japan-China cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual favors was reaffirmed at a conference of Japanese envoys to China, which was convened in Tokyo by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo on Monday. The conference was attended by Ambassador Masayuki Tani to China and other envoys stationed in Peking, Shanghai, and Kalgan. Opinions were exchanged among them on the workings of Japan's China policy with the change of the situation and, as a result, it was decided that this country would expedite various strong measures surmounting all obstacles.

U.S. NAVY ALONE LOSES 4,000 MEN IN OKINAWAS

Casualties Since April 1 Show Intensity of Nippon Air Attacks, Enemy Says

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Almost 4,000 American naval personnel alone have been lost in the fighting on Okinawa Island in the Pacific since April 1, an AP dispatch from New York said today.

The report said this is an indication of the intensity of the persistent Japanese air attacks, especially by Specal Attack Corps.

Bloody Struggles Developing

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—Bloody offensive and defensive struggles are developing between the Japanese and American forces on the main Okinawa Island. In an effort to dash into the Japanese line, connecting Naha, Shuri with Yonabaru, the American forces are attempting to capture strategical heights commanding the three cities. The four American divisions have been virtually forced to a halt by the stiff resistance of the Japanese Garrison.

Admitting the difficulty under which the American forces are fighting, a UP dispatch on the basis of reports of the Nimitz Headquarters, reported the war situation on the main Okinawa Island on May 18 as follows:

"The 1st Marine division seized the 'Bar Sugar' height, northeast of Hara city, after a hard fight, but the southern side of the height is still held by the Japanese Forces. This part holds virtually the whole of the west wing of the Okinawa front.

"The 7th regiment of the 1st Marine division advanced about 200 meters, and sent reconnoitering soldiers to the Taimei valley on the southern slope of the 'Bar Sugar.' The American force was forced to withdraw from its position between Takushi and Taimei which it once seized.

"The 77th division, northeast of Shuri, occupied a small height twice on May 18 but was compelled to retreat as the result of fierce artillery and trench mortar fires.

"The Japanese Army is fighting to the best of its skill, throwing hand grenades into pill boxes of the American forces."

U.S. Building 2 Carriers

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The Philadelphia District Wartime Human Resources Commission announced today that 1,600 workers will be mobilized to speed up the construction of aircraft carriers, according to a New York dispatch. "The Navy Arsenal will mobilize 1,600 workers to speedily complete the construction of the aircraft carriers Valley Forge and Princeton," said the announcement, "and to take revenge for the aircraft carrier Franklin which sustained damage at the hands of Japanese aircraft. As a result of this measure, the completion of the above-mentioned two aircraft carriers should be speeded up by six months."

More U-Boats Give Up

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—Several German submarines have communicated their present position on the sea by wireless, according to a Washington dispatch. These vessels are expected to reach port by May 19. They will bring to a total of at least 60 German submarines which will have surrendered from the time of the German capitulation till May 19.

NIPPON TORPEDO PLANES DAMAGE ENEMY CARRIER

Other Air Units Cripple Transport, Destroyer Off Main Okinawa Island

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS, May 20.—Japanese Air Units carried out repeated attacks against enemy fleet units and transports on the night of May 18 and damaged one aircraft carrier with a direct torpedo hit, besides launching torpedo attacks against a cruiser and a large transport near the main Okinawa Island.

Other Japanese Air Units damaged one transport and one destroyer with large bombs. From late on the night of May 18 to the early morning of May 19, Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy air base on Iye Island and caused great fires at several places, beside attacking the North Airfield and surrounding establishments on the main Okinawa Island and caused several blazes.

Planning a New Landing

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, May 21.—On the main Okinawa Island fierce battles raged both on May 18 and 19 along the entire front. The Japanese Garrison succeeded in holding its position at the 606th Height, the 150th Height, Makahi, north of Sekiryo, and the 51st Height.

For 10 consecutive days since the enemy massed his total strength in his rush against the main Japanese positions on May 10, attempting to force a decision in the war situation on the island, the Japanese officers and men have repeatedly launched human-bullet attacks, thereby frustrating the enemy's attempt to advance further. During the 10-day operation, the enemy lost some 20,000 soldiers.

Up to May 9, the enemy forces scarcely advanced 200 to 2,000 meters at the most on the line connecting Gasha, Nishibaru, Kochi, Maeda, Takushi, Aja and the pass where at present the opposing forces are locked in combat. It is more than amazing that the Japanese who are greatly outnumbered are still holding their main positions intact.

Due to a succession of smashing struggles, the enemy seems to have become exhausted. In the Amekudai area where the enemy launched the most vigorous action, deadly struggles have been raging for the last several days. The Japanese Garrison which was once placed in a dangerous position was able to hold out at Amekudai thanks to the timely protection by the artillery units in the rear. On May 18, the enemy in the same area was brought to a halt.

However, the enemy who relies on quantitative superiority will undoubtedly resume invigorated activities in the Ameku area. Meanwhile, the enemy forces seem to be maneuvering to effect a new landing on the island with the aim of attacking the flank and rear of the Japanese Forces.

ENEMY IN RANGOON AREA BOLSTERING POSITIONS

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, May 20.—The enemy forces, who drove into Rangoon early in May, are now bolstering their positions against Japanese counterattacks. The Burma front, where the rains are about due, witnesses the enemy and Japanese forces in a deadlocked confrontation. The enemy is advancing the British 36th Division from the north and a part of the 19th Division from the west into the Shan Plateau area. In this area, small-scale fighting is under way. The Japanese forces are seizing every chance and blasting the enemy's plans.

Before dawn, May 8, Japanese forces attacked about [illegible] enemy troops at Lauksauk, about 70 kilometers northeast of Meiktila, and west of Lauksauk. Surrounding the enemy, the Japanese forces accounted for 90 enemy bodies left behind and much booty, including five pieces of artillery and seven heavy and light machine guns, taken.

Other Japanese units, supported by artillery, attacked the enemy [illegible] this morning at Kalaw, about 50 kilometers southeast of Meiktila. Scattering the enemy, the Japanese forces accounted for five enemy bodies left behind, besides getting much ammunition and other booty. Still other Japanese units, on May 9, attacked about 300 enemy troops about 30 kilometers west of Lai Lom, about 160 kilometers east of Meiktila, and took about 60 submachine-guns and much ammunition.

TREND OF 'FRISCO MEET IS HIT BY F.D.R.'S DEATH

Sensible Balance Between Big Three Broken; Increased Dissension Seen Among Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt has not only seriously affected the trend of the United Nations Conference but it has broken the sensible balance between the Big Three whose participation in the San Francisco Conference has increased dissension, declared Walter Lippmann in a report to the Stockholm Tidningen on May 12.

With the departure of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden from San Francisco one phase of the Conference was terminated. Needless to say, Roosevelt's death did much to influence the Conference.

He was his own Secretary of State. When he agreed that the conference be opened, and when the delegation was chosen, it was understood that Edward Stettinius and Congress leaders should confine their activity to the realization of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals into the Charter which would be accepted by the Senate and world opinion.

The conference was not meant to deal with diplomatic problems. But this happened when Roosevelt died. Work with the statutes of the world union proceeded rather satisfactorily but international relations have been brought into confusion. Molotov, Eden, and Stettinius have quite different relations with each other and with their respective governments from what Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt had.

As long as Roosevelt was living the United States could mediate and stabilize relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. He was clearly aware of the fact that there were many conflicts of interests between Britain and the Soviet Union, while on the other hand, there were many common interests between the United States and Britain as well as between the United States and Russia.

He understood that it was one of America's task to mediate and stabilize Anglo-Russian relations. He also understood the usefulness of this policy to the United States because Anglo-American security cannot be separated, and because Russia's reconstruction and internal peace are so closely bound with the United States' need to export capital and goods.

At San Francisco, the United States temporarily lost its position as mediator. Secretary of State Stettinius has been placed in a situation where America and Russia appear as big antagonists. This must be changed not only in the Russo-American interest but also in the interest of Anglo-American relations. They would be considerably deteriorated if the United States leaves its impartial and moderate attitude. These important political questions cannot be satisfactorily solved in the light of a conference like at San Francisco and by men who are so over-charged with committee meetings, press conferences and unimportant things that they cannot fully deal with the problems.

The European Continent is underrepresented at San Francisco not only in number as compared to the Western Hemisphere and the British. The main part of Europe is not at all represented or only represented by provisional governments which have not yet got a mandate of the people. But France and most of the liberated countries on the continent have the same vital interest as the United States, that is to mediate between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. This was clearly pointed out at the voting for the Soviet's demand that the representation of Argentina be postponed.

European countries, headed by Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Spaak, declared that they, above all, have an interest in the over-bridging of discussion between the Soviet Union and the Western World. Europe had too few votes on this fateful day and could not stop the Anglo-American colossus. When the United States' own foreign policy returns to the trends outlined by Roosevelt, we must turn to France and Europe to have equilibrium between the Big Three.

S.F. JURISTS REVISE DRAFT

51 Articles of Statute Approved for International Court

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The United Nations Conference made public yesterday a revised draft of the proposed statute for the international court of justice of the projected world organization, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The statute prepared by the United Nations Committee of Jurists contained 69 articles. Of these the Committee on International Court so far has approved 51, subject to review by the conference committee. The proposed statute, the report added, is modeled after the governing Permanent Court of International Relations established in 1920.

The articles approved by the United Nations committee concern in general the composition of the court, its location and procedures. Those so far unapproved include provisions governing the selections of judges, courts, jurisdiction, advisory opinions and amendments of the statute.

Werner Is Appointed New Mayor of Berlin; Exhorts Population

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—The Berlin Radio today broadcast an announcement by Artur Werner, newly-appointed Mayor of Berlin, saying: "With the consent of the Red Army military command, Berlin's municipal administration has been newly formed and I myself have taken over the functions of Mayor." He called on the Berlin population to "actively assist the new municipal administration in restoring the normal life of the city and fulfilling the obligations toward the Red Army military command." The radio also announced that Berlin's underground trains are running again.

MORE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY CHUNGKING KUOMINTANG

Election of Central Executive And Supervisory Committees Also Held

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—At this morning's general meeting of the 6th Kuomintang Congress now in session at Chungking, resolutions were adopted on industrial reconstruction, the agricultural development plan, the land policy, relief for overseas Chinese in the South Seas, and measures for economic reconstruction through the enforcement of the principle of people's livelihood, a Chungking dispatch reports.

With Wu Chih-hui and Chang Chi, the Party's elders, acting as overseers, an election was then held for the selection of 460 members of the Central Executive and the Central Supervisory Committees. The meeting had previously in the morning decided that the membership of the two committees be increased to 460 from the original 360. The result of the election is expected to be announced tomorrow.

Chungking Adjusting Setup

Domei

CANTON, May 19.—Following the 17th meeting on May 17 of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Party's Central Executive Committee, at which General Chiang Kai-shek explained the Chungking regime's policy regarding the adoption of constitutional government, and at which the Party's platform was deliberated upon and partially revised, the Committee held its 18th meeting which considered and passed the following proposals as steps to accelerate the establishment of constitutional government, reports the Chungking radio:

(1) The Military Department of the Kuomintang Party shall be abolished within three months; and the Party's Educational Department and Youths Association for the Defense of the Three People's Principles shall also be discontinued. The training of the youths belonging to the foregoing association shall hereafter be conducted by the Chungking regime authorities.

(2) Within six months from now, each prefecture and each city shall establish organs legitimately representing the will of the people. Meanwhile, all provinces shall likewise quickly establish organs representing the will of the people.

(3) Political bodies shall be given recognition through the enactment of a law relative to their formation.

SEARCHING WAR CRIMINALS

Every Responsible Man Will Go on Trial, U.S. Army Judge Says

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—In a speech made today at the Ann Arbor Military Procurators' School, Michigan, Major General Myron Cramer, Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army, said that through the close-knit cooperation of the 20 army corps that make up the allied army at present, a search for war criminals was being conducted.

Continuing, he said: "The American Military Procurators' Bureau in charge of war criminals has received orders to set up branches in all the fighting ones and procurators attached to each unit are under instructions to carry out investigations relative to criminal acts.

"It is our intention to arrest every last man who has committed a crime against the army and the nation and bring him to trial. The Crime Investigation Committee made up by representatives of the military procurators of the U.S. army will conduct investigations in the districts under their jurisdiction and through contact with witnesses and crime victims or through cooperation with government organs will make every effort possible to get to the bottom of the crime reports."

BIG POLITICAL PROBLEMS FACING POSTWAR EUROPE

Pacts Made at Crimea by Anglo-Americans, Soviets Not Put Into Practice Yet

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 17.—When we take a look into the political situation in Europe now, 10 days after the German surrender, we can see that two major problems have arisen. The first is that none of the various agreements concluded between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in the Crimea talks have been put into practice. The second is that no decision had been reached at the Crimean talks in regard to Germany's postwar political structure.

In considering the first of the two problems, we must first take up the Polish issue. Matters were aggravated by the arresting of the Polish leaders, but it is clear that the Soviet Union intends to cause Poland to become a Soviet State. The causes of still another problem was the establishment by the Soviet Union of a Democratic Austrian Government without conferring with either the United States or Britain and the friction between Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Italy, and Marshal Tito Brozovitch, Yugoslav Premier, over Trieste, which matter will eventually have to be settled through an exchange of opinion between the United States and Britain, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other.

Expresses U.S. Dissatisfaction

In this connection, Joseph Clark Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared, "The settlement of territories is not to be decided by the people who first take possession, but will be decided at a Peace Conference with all due consideration for the wishes of the people residing in such territories." Thus did he indirectly express the United States' dissatisfaction. Gratz in Austria, which should have been occupied by the American forces, according to the agreement reached at the Crimean talks, is now occupied by Soviet forces. All these problems are clearly the result of the three Powers not carrying out the agreements and decisions, concerning the demarcation of territories and political measures, settled by them at Crimea. Another matter which is cropping up as a new problem is the manner in which the Soviet Union is showing her intention of gaining control of the traffic routes in the Baltic and North Sea areas. If the current state of affairs is to be taken as the scale with which to gauge the future division of power in Europe, the three Powers will be likely to be swept into far greater disturbance than may be imagined.

Since the end of the war, the British dailies have been writing on what political form the Soviet policy on the one hand, and the British and American policies on the other hand are going to assume in Germany. The Daily Mail and other British dailies are agreed that there is a danger of two political fronts confronting each other if the occupation in Europe is left in its present state. They are opposed to a division of Germany and eagerly demanding the establishment of a single unified political structure.

Unhappily for the British, they have no definite plan as to Germany's future political structure, such as the Soviet Union has. Premier Josef Stalin, on the occasion of the celebrations for the victory over Germany, said, "The Soviet Union suffered tremendous losses due to the German invasion, but the Soviet Union has no intention of wiping out either the German people or their country." This naturally took the United States and Britain completely by surprise. It appears that they gained the impression that Premier Stalin had designs of promoting a one-sided policy in regard to Germany.

Urges Change of Attitude

In these critical times, the British periodical Economist urged the necessity of changing Britain's attitude toward the Soviet Union. The periodical said in this connection as follows:

"In due time, the democratic countries in Western Europe must face the fact that the Soviet Union will adopt the same foreign policy as that of Germany. The only means for Western European countries to combat the Soviet maneuver is to be always prepared to take up arms.

"Britain must have committed a serious blunder in its policy toward the Soviet Union. Otherwise, the Polish and Austrian issues could not have been aggravated to such an extent. The Anglo-American nations have made many concessions to the Soviet Union, but so far all those concessions have been made at the sacrifice of other countries and none on their own part. There is no other way to obtain Soviet support than to adopt the Soviet formula and yield to the Soviet demands.

"The greatest problem confronting Britain today, is what kind of administrative structure should be set up in Germany. The British must advocate a policy of establishing a democratic form of government because, otherwise, disturbances and restlessness will continue to dominate Germany pending the establishment of some kind of administrative structure replacing the military administration. The Soviet Union is now prepared to set up administrative organs in liberated German territory. In order to counter the Soviet move, the Anglo-American nations have their trump cards. They will be able to gain the favor of the German masses by means of supplying foodstuffs to some 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 German war prisoners and the civilians who have fled from the east in fear of Soviet forces or by according conveniences through the early rehabilitation of damaged railway traffics. In order to place the Anglo-American nations in an advantageous position against the Soviet Union, it is urgent for the former to clarify their plans in relation to Germany, thus completely changing the Anglo-American nations' policy toward the Soviet Union."

In the United States also voices are rampant demanding change of policy toward the Soviet Union along with the British Economist. Revealing the American change of attitude toward the Soviet Union, Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, said on May 13, "In view of the termination of hostilities in Europe, the Lend-Lease Act must be re-examined. Pending the settlement of the issue concerning the Lend-Lease Act, new shipments for European countries except for those now fighting against Japan must be temporarily stopped." Thus saying, Crowley demanded the cessation of Lend-Lease supplies to the Soviet Union.

Crises Are Brewing

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Churchill's address on May 13, most clearly revealed the present European situation. In the course of the address, Churchill warned against the Soviet Union. Through his address, it has become evident that crises are brewing in Europe. Not mentioning at all the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the prosecution of the European War, Churchill said, as follows:

"It is my great responsibility to inform my countrymen of the fact that numerous difficult problems are in store for them. Britain took up arms in order to uphold its great ideals, and now that the war in Europe has come to a close, we must pay utmost caution not to have these ideals ignored in Europe. We must be careful not to misunderstand the words; freedom, democracy and liberation. Should we neglect to remain faithful to our ideals, the German defeat will not mean anything for us. The destruction of the German National Socialist Party will not bring us anything if another form of police administration is set up in Germany.

"While the United Nations Conference on International Organization is in session, utmost caution must be paid not to use the international security formula, as a shield to defend the Great Powers at the sacrifice of smaller nations."

Churchill's address side by side with the comment made by the Economist eloquently reveals the political situation in Europe.

There is no knowing how many imminent issues will be solved at the forthcoming conference of the leaders of the Big Three. According to the statement made by Grew, some 300 issues concerning the demarcation of borders are to be discussed at the conference, the fact revealing the difficulty of reaching agreements on those problems.

Some kind of compromise arrangements will be made, but as far as the administrative organ in Germany is concerned, no solution is in prospect. Then, is there any possibility of an armed clash between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets? In view of the depleted Soviet forces and the increased military strength of the United States, no open clash will ever occur. However, the political confrontation between the Anglo-American countries and the Soviet Union will inevitably become further aggravated in Europe.

Queen Elizabeth Sunk

Special

LISBON, May 19.—The British battleship Queen Elizabeth was torpedoed and sunk in January, 1942, by an Italian midget submarine which crept into the harbor at Alexandria, Egypt, the Office of Naval Affairs announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Aside from the disclosure that the dreadnaught was refloated and taken to the United States for repairs, the announcement said no more additional information was available.

Sabotage in Palestine

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—A number of cases of sabotage to telephone communications and public property have taken place in Palestine, the police force statement said tonight, according to a Jerusalem dispatch. The statement added that there are indications that "a section of the population still are interested in promoting discord in this country."

GERMANY'S RE-EDUCATION COMMENCED BY ALLIES

Occupation Authorities Publish Newspapers; Purging of School System Set

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The Red Army is already publishing a German language newspaper in Berlin; in Munich, according to a broadcast from that city which is under the occupation of American forces, the first issue of a newspaper called the Bayrische Landes Zeitung came out on May 18. The newspaper priced 20 pfennigs a copy, is on sale at the police stations in the city.

Soviets Explain Newspaper

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The Soviet authorities, says a Moscow dispatch, have the following to say regarding the newspaper published in Berlin by the Red Army:

"On May 15 publication of the Taeglische Rundshaw was commenced in Berlin, under the supervision of the Red Army.

"The first number contained messages of congratulations received by Marshal Josef Stalin and the Soviet Government from American and British leaders on the conclusion of the German war; the proclamation issued by the commander of the Red Army to the citizens of Berlin; articles explaining the system of food rations which has been introduced in Germany; and minute accounts of life in Berlin during the first few days of the restoration of peace in the city.

"The second number, which came out on May 17 carried on the last page comments from the citizens of Berlin on the state of things which prevailed in the city since its occupation by the Red Army."

Purging Education System

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—Most German universities and secondary schools probably will remain closed for at least a year, while the Allied military government's education experts move cautiously in the task of "denazifying" Germany's youth. Carl Levine of the New York Herald Tribune said yesterday, according to a Paris dispatch. He said that "denazification" is one of the most delicate long-term problems facing the occupation authorities and as a result officials are reticent in speaking of their plans at this stage. One thing is certain, however, and that is that schools will be reoepned until they have been purged of the last vestiges of Nazi teachings.

It is estimated that the purification process will take at least a year and in the interim some officials feel it will do the youth of Germany good to labor in the ruins of their country as their first lesson in the fallacy of the teachings drilled into them during the last dozen years, the correspondent said.

It is the general plan, however, that younger children be returned to school first on the theory that they have not been subjected to the Nazi poison the same extent as the older children, the correspondent asserted, explaining that in keeping with this plan many kindergartens have already been opened in Germany and preparations are under way to start opening public schools for children in the first four grades, although it is expected that it will be at least six months before the children in the upper four grades of elementary schools will be called back to school.

The correspondent emphasized that the whole question of reopening schools even as it applies to children as young as nine is a serious question because it is an important phase in the wholesale mental fumigation to which Germany must be exposed to eradicate the Nazi germs.

BIDDLE URGES FREE TRADE

Tells Senate Unrestricted Competition Will Aid American Security

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General of the Supreme Court, in view of the sittings of the Oil Resources Special Investigation Committee and the Committee for the Investigation of Foreign Contract Laws advocated the principle of free competitive trade in the Senate today.

He said: "The United States must practise the principle of free competition in her enterprises by making use of all available opportunities. This will undoubtedly help in guaranteeing American security and lightening the unnatural burdens of business and trade."

Relative to the Foreign Contract Laws, he supported the Government's policy of requesting public registration of all industrial firms in the United States and their foreign contracts, and said: "All commercial contracts with foreign countries should be made public. If this is done there would be no need for American firms to make contracts with the German Farben Dye Company and accordingly the need for part suspension of the development of the rubber industry in the United States would be done away with."

U.S. Battleship Bombed

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today that the battleship, New Mexico, of 33,400 tons was bombed by Japanese Air Units on January 6 when it was protecting the landing operations on the Lingayen Bay coast in the Philippines and that 27 of the crew including the commander were killed, according to a Washington dispatch. It said that the battleship was repaired in Pearl Harbor and put into service again. At the outset of the hostilities between Japan and America, the New Mexico was in service in the Atlantic waters.

BRITISH LABORITES REJECT CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL

Oppose Plan to Continue Coalition Government—General Election Looms

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—With the Whitsuntide Conference of the British Labor Party scheduled to open tomorrow in Blackpool, the Labor Executive rejected Prime Minister Churchill's proposal to continue the coalition government until after the end of the war against Japan, according to the latest report from Blackpool.

This decision by the Labor Party means that there will be a general election for certain. Thus the whole structure of Churchill's war cabinet, which the Prime Minister had so fervently worked to prevent, is facing the threat of collapse.

Two days ago, Churchill, through Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, urged that the Labor Party should continue to stay in the coalition government until the end of the war against Japan. Attlee presented Churchill's message to the Labor Party Conference which urged that the "country should remain united in the face of perils that may still lie ahead." In other words, Churchill's proposal was that the Labor Party should continue to stay in the coalition government until the end of the war against Japan and the end of the present critical situation in Europe particularly the Yugoslav and Polish crises. If the Labor Party does not accept this offer, Churchill proposes to dissolve the Parliament at once and hold a general election before mid-July.

As expected earlier, Attlee and Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin supported Churchill's proposals which were contained in a personal letter to Attlee. However, the entire leadership of the Labor Party and the executive members headed by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison opposed the proposals, and favored instead an election when the life of the Parliament expires in October.

At Blackpool tomorrow it is believed certain that the conference will back the decision of the Executive not to continue the coalition as Churchill desires. It is reported, also, that a detailed reply is to be given to the Prime Minister by the Labor Executive giving the reasons for rejecting his offer.

Earlier today, Morrison told the Labor Party demonstration in Blackpool that nobody yet knows what the date of the general election will be. He insisted, however, that the "election should come at a time when the people are best able to give a calm, cool and independent decision as to what kind of policy they wish the next government or next Parliament to pursue."

Morrison described this general election as the "most important ever to take place in our country." When that election comes, he asserted, "We shall not only fight for a place in the sun, but for the sun itself."

Delegates Arriving

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—More than 1,000 delegates are arriving in Blackpool for what is expected to be the most momentous Labor Party conference since 1939. One of the main issues at the parley which opens tomorrow will be the party's program and policy for the coming general election, says a London report.

There is no authentic or definite information from the leaders of the party today as to the possible date of the general election, the report continued. It is expected that if there is an announcement during next week, the conference will decide when the Labor ministers will come out of the present coalition government. If there is no announcement, a special conference will be called as soon as arrangements for the dissoluiton of Parliament are made.

King Leopold III

Special

LISBON, May 20.—The Brussels radio today broadcast a bulletin saying that King Leopold is suffering from an acute heart trouble and is unable to move about. The bulletin was signed by the King's personal physician. An American medical officer and a specialist have been called in, the radio added.

SOVIETS EASE SUFFERING OF STARVING GERMANS

Taking Humanitarian Measures Against Wishes of Anglo-American Authorities

Special

LISBON, May 19.—The Soviet command is taking humanitarian measures to mitigate "privations and sufferings of the peaceful population in Germany" Anatrasey Mikoyan, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade, declared on his return from a visit to the Soviet-occupied Germany, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Moscow.

British and American authorities have strongly insisted that the Germans must "feed themselves" if they are not to starve to death.

The report said that many letters have been received from Red Army when describing the starvation and misery which they found in Berlin, Dresden and other big German cities. People had dropped dead from exhaustion in the streets of Berlin, and around every Red Army kitchen in the city, crowds gathered.

Mr. Mikoyan further stated that the people of Berlin were living in basements of their ruined homes without water, light or sanitation. "Our outlook and traditions do not allow us to ignore this state of affairs," he said.

In consequence, Marshal Gregory Zhukov in Berlin and Marshal Ivan Konev in Dresden have organized systems of food rationing which provide an increase in the allowance supplied under Hitler's regime.

Mr. Mikoyan said that "the greater part of the food in Germany will be used for Germany itself. But the German administration is so disorganized that the Germans themselves do not know what they have. In Berlin and Dresden, the Soviet High Command has organized a supply of food throughout the self-administering municipal bodies."

Provincial Regime Created

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Hand-picked from a list of more than 200 non-Nazi men, the first provincial government in postwar German has assumed administration of more than 5,000 square miles in the American occupation zone, according to a Neustadt, Germany, report.

The new administration was inaugurated at Neustadt yesterday and will govern, under American supervision, an area known as the "Saar-Pflaz-Rhein-Hessen region." It includes the cities of Saarbruecken, Worms, Ludwigshafen, Zweibruecken and Mainz.

Using German Ports

Special

LISBON, May 19.—The German ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven have been taken over by the United States navy to maintain the American army of occupation in Germany and to embark troops returning to the United States, according to a London dispatch.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, announced tonight that Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, recalled from Pearl Harbor, would command the American naval forces in Germany. Admiral Arthur Granville Robinson, Commander of ports and bases, will direct the activities at Bremen and Bremerhaven, the London report said.

About 4,000 navy personnel are getting the two bomb-battered ports ready for business.

Tydings Flies to Philippines

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—The American mission to the Philippines, consisting of nine members headed by Senator Millard Tydings, is flying to its destination in an army plane. Besides this mission, a smaller inspection party of five connected with the Overseas Territory Committee in the Senate, is expected to visit the Philippines.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves 129,400,000
Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

U.S. Censorship Body Active

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—With the termination of the European War, the U.S. Office of Censorship has transferred its attention to the Pacific War, according to a Washington dispatch. On May 18, the Office issued new regulations covering both newspapers and broadcasting indicating the regions of the Pacific and East Asia coming under the regulation. The same regulations have removed Europe from the area of censorship, lifting the ban on the relation to the movements of armed forces and officials in Europe.

STRICT FOOD CONTROL ENFORCED IN GERMANY

Anglo-Americans to Cut Rations To One-Third of Present Amount

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 19.—The food supply control in Germany by the Anglo-American authorities is extremely strict, and it is expected that in June the present ration will be slashed to one-third of the present amount. The new food distribution is believed to be the smallest possible.

Foodstuffs are first distributed to foreign residents and British troops, and no supplies will be given to the Germans until their food stocks are entirely exhausted. In the case of the Hanover district, the ration for one citizen a week is several kilograms of potatoes, about 100 grams of meat, two to three grams of sugar, and a quantity of black bread that will barely keep him from starvation. Milk is supplied only to babies and pregnant women. Therefore, if the Germans desire to have butter, cheese, eggs, fruits or vegetables, they have to go out and get them themselves.

A marked difference is noted in the attitude of the Anglo-Americans and that of the Soviet Union toward the Germans. While the Anglo-Americans have not yet started to supply foodstuffs to the Germans, the Soviet Union has already transported provisions to the occupied territory in Germany and is distributing bread at the rate of 400 grams to heavy laborers and 200 grams to ordinary citizens every day.

According to a Moscow broadcast, the Soviet Union commenced the publication of a daily newspaper in Berlin, and its circulation has already reached more than 80,000 daily. The Soviet troops are already undertaking the reconstruction of the Tiergarten district in Berlin. Of the 76,000 dwelling houses in that district, 11,000 have not been badly damaged, and their former residents have returned from the suburbs and nearby areas to where they had once evacuated.

Attlee Back in London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee arrived in London today from San Francisco after attending the United Nations Conference in that city, according to a London report. Attlee stated that Britain must be prepared to provide armed units for the international organization's proposed police force.

The
Bank of Taiwan,
Limited
Established: [illegible]
President
EIZO UEYAMA
Vice-President:
KYOTARO MOTOHASHI
Directors:
Toyo Hirano, Tadashi [illegible], Takeji Kaneda, Yoichi [illegible], Tadao [illegible]
Head Office: TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch, No. 2 [illegible] 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
Tanejiro Sakamoto, Manager
BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Shinchiku, Heito, [illegible] Karenko, Makung, [illegible].
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, [illegible], Anking, Chaochow, [illegible], [illegible], Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Bacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta, [illegible], Denpasar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, [illegible], Samarinda, [illegible]
Others: Hongkong, [illegible]

MATSUNAGA COMMENTS ON ENEMY AIR WARFARE

Force Will Be Doubled But Sees Considerable Time Left Befor Large-Scale Raids

Rear Admiral Hisao Matsunaga, retired, in an interview in the Asahi, expects that the enemy air strength in East Asia will be doubled after some months but says that the enemy must take a fairly large amount of time to be in a position to make any big-scale air attack upon Japan Proper.

There is time enough, he says, for Japan to prepare to meet the major operations against the Japanese mainland spoken of by the enemy.

The remarks of the Rear Admiral follow:

At the time America and Britain commenced their operations on the European continent they had between them about 9,000 effective planes. It is almost a certainty that they will take the planes they have in Europe to East Asia the moment all hostilities in Europe are at an end. It is safe to say that they have already started the work of getting their planes in Europe into East Asia.

What is the proportion of planes the enemy can hope to use in his war against Japan?

One may compute that such planes will number 3,000, of which 1,000 will be fighters, 1,000 bombers, and the rest planes of other types. The enemy might contrive to bring more planes to East Asia from Europe. But various circumstances will prevent him from bringing more than 3,000. He is short of men for planes. There is the difficulty of keeping any enlarged air force in this part of the world fully supplied. A third circumstance is the limited capacity of enemy bases in East Asia for holding planes.

Great Distance Stressed

A long distance intervenes between East Asia and Europe or the American mainland. A portion of planes transported over a great distance will be found unserviceable at the end of the journey.

It is said that the enemy has a strength of 2,500 planes in the Philippine area and of 600 in the Mariana area. This strength in East Asia the enemy can hope to increase by nearly 3,000 brought from Europe. We are almost certain that when he is in possession of this increased air strength the enemy will challange our country.

When do we expect the enemy to begin to engage in large-scale aerial operations against our country? To my thinking it will be in August or September at the latest since it will take the enemy three months or thereabouts to prepare for the operations, constructing bases, securing supplies of fuel, and getting personnel brought to the bases from which to carry on the operations.

It is to be expected that the enemy will give the greater part of his attention to the bombing of the Japanese mainland, particularly to the destruction of Japan's productive power. It will easily be seen that the bombers used by the enemy in these attacks will be Consolidated and North American planes and British made Lancaster and Short Stirling planes. It is possible to envision these bombers coming to attack the Japanese mainland from bases in the Marianas, the Philippines, and China, in the company of B-29's.

There is the question of bases the enemy has to overcome before it can attack the Japanese mainland effectively. Of all the bases the enemy has in East Asia those in the Marianas where the B-29's are based are the only ones from which it can hope to attack the Japanese mainland as it pleases. Considerable difficulties would attend the use in an attack upon the Japanese mainland of B-24's which cannot cruise over a distance of more than 3,000 kilometers while they are carrying two or three tons of bombs and of other planes which like them have restrictions imposed by various circumstances upon their cruising power.

From the Mariana strategical line of the enemy to Japan Proper it is 2,700 kilometers. From the Philippines to regions of Japan Proper to the south of Osaka it is approximately 2,700 kilometers. Such is the distance separating the enemy's strategical line from the Japanese mainland.

Must Acquire Bases

Thus, the enemy finds himself faced with the necessity of acquiring bases on the China continent which would be nearer to the Japanese mainland. But the Japanese Forces are in secure possession of Kweilin, Hengyang and other bases of importance in China. This is a circumstance that makes for the weakness of the line to be followed by the enemy in attacking the Japanese mainland from the continent.

To the enemy who is impatient to get the bombing attack upon the Japanese mainland under full swing nothing can be more distracting and disconcerting than the fact that the Japanese Forces on the continent are securely holding all the points of great importance from a strategical point of view.

The enemy is hard put to it getting bases for the planes he has already brought to East Asia from Europe. If only to be enabled to overcome this situation the enemy feels that he has to make every sacrifice in order to wrest the Okinawas from us.

The enemy is dreaming of making an intensified attack upon the Japanese mainland by getting and turning the Okinawa Islands into a base. This is the reason why we consider that the Okinawas shall not fall into the enemy's hands under any circumstances.

The enemy to all appearance is engaged on an extension of the air base he has on Yiojima. Upon the completion of the work the base will be capable of holding a maximum of 500 planes. Certainly the enemy could not rely on the strength he holds on the island to deal a fatal blow to Japan. Thus considered, we are almost certain that the days to come will find the enemy making a special effort to extend the bases he already has in China, to capture the Okinawas, and to build new air bases in regions which have passed under his control.

As to what the enemy will do in order to maintain the air force of 6,000 planes in East Asia after some months, it is possible to imagine that he will use not only numerous vessels but also a vast number of planes to see that the force has supplies of fuel and bombs.

As has already been said, the enemy can hope to double his air strength in East Asia. But it does not follow that there will be a corresponding increase in the striking power the enemy has in this part of the world.

Before the elapse of much time however, the enemy will be successful in overcoming the difficulty of maintaining the strategical line by dint of scientific efforts. At such a time the enemy will come to attack Japan Proper on a big scale.

Must Remove Industries

One thing we have to do during the period which will elapse before the big-scale attack upon Japan Proper is a reality is to be finished with the removal of all key productive industries and urban populations to safety from the enemy.

In their bombing attacks upon the German mainland the allied air forces made it a point of blasting at cities with a population of more than 40,000. We must be on our guard against getting it into our heads to meet the enemy, plane for plane. We must not run any risk of losing planes which would be bearing members of the Special Attack Corps.

The defeat of the German air force was the principal cause of the surrender of Germany. Why did the German air force get defeated? The answer should be sought in the step taken by Marshal Goering in changing the air force of which he was the chief from the offensive to the defensive footing just to save it from the situation where there was danger of lagging behind the American and British air forces in number.

Something may be said for fighting on the defensive in order to make up for the deficiency in numerical strength. But the German air force was completely employed on defensive operations. It did not make any show of destroying the enemy's air strength and the enemy's productive equipment. In this way Germany found itself without industries and military establishments undamaged by the enemy, while little damage was done to the vital regions of America and Britain.

The attack made on aircraft factories including those turning out super-chargers led to a sharp decline in Germany's productive capacity. Goering was forgetful of the principle of using fighter planes in a defensive fight. It was Goering's conception of a defensive battle that brought about the defeat of the German air force.

In their landing operations on Normandy, America and Britain used 1,000 vessels to get 25 divisions landed and the procedure occupied a month's time. They used 1,000 bases in the British mainland to get due protection given to the landing operations.

The German air force failed to attack the vessels engaged in the landing operations. It sank only 200 of them.

NEW RADIO PROGRAM SET

Instructions to Prefectural Offices To Be Broadcast

In order to overcome delay in sending suggestions and notifications from central government organs to prefectural government offices through unavoidable disorganization of traffic and communication facilities, the Board of Information has decided to set aside half an hour daily from 10 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. as "public offices hour" to broadcast items of intelligence to the various government offices.

The schedule is as follows to be effective from May 21. Monday will be set aside for the Army Ministry and the Transportation and Communications Ministry, Tuesday for the Navy and Home Ministries, Wednesday for the Munitions and Greater East Asia Ministries, Thursday for the Welfare and Justice Ministries, Friday for the Education and Finance Ministries and Saturday for the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry and the Cabinet.

In case the alert siren should be sounded the hour will be postponed till 2 p.m. for half an hour. Should this hour through raid alarms and other reasons be unavailable the broadcast will be made from 4:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

METROPOLIS ENFORCES NEW AIR DEFENSE PLAN

People in Vital War Jobs Will Not Be Allowed to Evacuate From Tokyo

For the establishment of a more concrete structure for the defense of Tokyo and sure-victory production, the authorities of Tokyo Metropolis on May 18 enforced a new regulation, designating the scope of persons who are required to stay in their respective fields of work to the last during the war.

The new regulation was enforced in 35 wards and Tachikawa city, Mitaka, Musashino, Tama, Hodogaya and Showa towns. Under the new regulation, certain persons will not be allowed to leave their work or leave Tokyo for the rural districts for permanent residence without the permission of the competent authorities or persons.

The issuance of certificates for dispersion will accordingly be regulated. The Metropolitan Office of Tokyo is planning to issue notes to designated persons on the basis of the National Requisition Law and the Air Defense Law for the purpose of restraining their departure from Tokyo.

Those who are allowed to disperse from Tokyo for the time being include four classes of people. 1. Young and old persons, expectant mothers, women in childbed, and invalids. 2. Persons whose dispersion from Tokyo becomes necessary by removal of establishments and facilities. 3. Persons affected by mass dispension plans. 4. Persons who are ordered to evacuate, air-raid victims and those who lost their jobs due to air raids.

For the stabilization of the wartime living as well as for the strengthening of air defense structure facilities, boarding houses will be provided for those who remain in Tokyo. The Metropolitan Office of Tokyo will supply them these establishments with fuel, food and the necessaries of life.

The persons who have been designated by the new regulation include such persons as government employes, persons engaged in the production of munitions, food, fuel, clothes and other vital necessaries, persons connected with communications and traffic, shipping, railway employes, physicians, engineers, and carpenters.

Newspapermen as well as those engaged in boardcasting work have also been designated.

SUMATRA TO HOLD SESSION

40 New Members of Central Council To Meet at End of June

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SUMATRA, May 21.—With the completion of election and the appointment of a total of 40 members, the Central Council of Sumatra is scheduled to hold its first session at the end of June.

Out of these 40 members, 15 have been recently elected from among the members of the provincial assemblies while the remaining 25 have been appointed on May 16 by the Japanese military administration.

All these Central Council members are men holding high positions for 33 of them at present occupy posts of either president, vice-president or is a member of the provincial assemblies. Classified according to their occupations, 17 are Government officials; six, religious workers; five, physicians; three, sultans; two, Chinese while the remainder have been selected from among educators, journalists and other groups.

Obituary

Word has been received of the death of four members of the Domei News Agency, Ko Odaka, Yoshiki Takahashi, Tetsuo Ozawa and Haruo Hino while carrying out their duties as military press correspondents on the Mariana and Philippine Islands fronts.

Ko Odaka, born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, was 33 years of age at the time of his death. He served the forces as naval press correspondent in 1944 in the operations off the Philippines and met valiant death at the front lines on October 25.

Yoshiki Takahashi, a native of Shimane Prefecture, was attached to the forces in the Mariana Islands since 1944 and died at the front on July 8 at the age of 28.

Tetsuo Ozawa of Mie Prefecture had been up to the time of his death on October 26, 1944, active as a member of the military photographic corps for three years on the Southern Front. He was 32 years of age.

Haruo Hino was born in Kanagawa Prefecture and at the time of his death was 29 years of age. He served as a member of the military photographic corps and died in action in the Mariana area on August 10, 1944.

Isao Kaneyuki, of the Military Press Corps and head of the Philippines branch of the Yomiuri-Hochi, was killed in a plane during an air attack at about 7:20 a.m. on May 17 in the skies of Taiwan while on his way back home. His plane was attacked by two B-25 planes. Mr. Kaneyuki used to be a member of the editorial staff of the Jiji Shimpo, now defunct, and later joined the Yomiuri-Hochi. He was appointed head of the newspaper's Philippines branch in January, 1943.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, May 21

STUBBORN ADHERENCE TO PAN-AMERICANISM

MAINICHI—It is not our concern whether the San Francisco Conference has progressed to a stage to which an intermediary comment is appropriate, but irrespective of this issue, there is one point which we should like to take up for comment. It is a clash between the world principle as demanded by the international security guarantee and the Pan-Americanism to which the United States so doggedly adheres.

The ambition of the United States to make the Western Hemisphere her private possession has been of a long standing. No matter whether this ambition has been put forward under the plea of the Monroe Doctrine or Pan-Americanism, there has been no change in its very character. Let any order be established in the world or let any intervention be made by the United States in areas other than the Western Hemisphere, but so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, the Eastern Hemisphere shall not put even a finger on the Western Hemisphere. Such is the tenacity of the American ambition.

As the history of the Monroe Doctrine shows, the expression of views of the United States thereon had been merely in unilateral declarations, but when the Monroe Doctrine was recognized by the Covenant of the League of Nations, for the first time was the design of the United States officially recognized so far as that principle was concerned. (See Article 21 of the League Covenant)

At the San Francisco Conference the United States apparently considered it inconvenient for her to openly insist on the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. It has resorted to the tactics of manipulating the small Latin American countries to have the inclusion of Pan-Americanism in the new international charter strongly insisted upon.

As Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, pointed out, the attitude of the United States toward the conference has been treacherous and selfish and for that reason the atmosphere of the conference has become quite menacing. As a result, voices of stern criticism have been heard against the American attitude.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promptly declared: "The regional arrangement would strengthen the international organization, but we cannot allow it to replace the international organization."

Taking up the same issue, the Izvestia criticized the United States, declaring: "The matter of putting the Pan-American issue outside the control of the international peace structure would be going astray from the Dumbarton Oaks plan."

What action would be taken by the Latin American countries which threatened to quit the conference if their demand was rejected? Would the Soviet Union and Britain finally bow to the United States? Or would there materialize a compromise of an ambiguous character? Even judging from this one thing alone, we can say that nothing sound will be born of the San Francisco Conference.

POLICE STATIONS REDUCED

21 Abolished in Seven Wards; 12 Superintendents Promoted

Drastic changes in the number of police stations in Tokyo were made by the Metropolitan Police Board on May 17 with a view to strengthening the power of the police stations in respect to air raids and the maintenance of peace and order.

Twenty-one police stations in the Kanda, Nihonbashi, Asakusa, Honjo, Fukagawa, Mukojima and Joto wards were abolished by the present reform. One police station bearing the name of the ward where it locates has been newly created in each ward and the number of the police stations in each ward was adjusted and reduced to seven in addition to the above newly-established police station.

By the present reform the number of the police stations in Tokyo was reduced from 99 to 77. A step was also taken for promoting the superintendents of 12 police stations to the rank of Keishi.

In effecting the present reform, measures were also taken for strengthening and perfecting the Communications Department of the Metropolitan Police Board for ensuring the maintenance of liaison between the Metropolitan Police Board and the police stations scattered all over Tokyo and its suburban districts in case of calamity.

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.
H. KIDO Co.
Tel.: Motomachi 2883.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe.

HEROISM OF DEFENDERS ON OKINAWA IS LAUDED

M. P. Nakaima Pays High Tribute to Residents on Isle Who Are Resisting Invaders

Paying high tribute to the residents of the Okirawa Islands who have been cooperating with the combat forces in attacking the enemy invaders, Soichi Nakaima, a member of the House of Representatives, who hails from the Okinawa Islands said, "The fighting now being waged by the Japanese Forces in close cooperation with the civilians in the Okinawa Islands must not be in vain, it must bear fruit in the end."

Mr. Nakaima further said, "Already one and a half months have elapsed since the Okinawa operation started. During that time, not only the combat forces but the civilians took up arms against the invasion forces as was often reported by members of the Military Press Corps. Such bloody battles waged by the Japanese Forces in cooperation with civilians must have produced deep impressions on the people behind the guns. We pay tribute to the unflinching determination of the islanders to carry on in the face of setbacks and obstacles.

Thinking of his fellow-countrymen now engaged in devastating struggles in his homeland, Mr. Nakaima continued, "The fact that it took the enemy 40 days to advance only one ri reveals the valiant fighting of the Japanese Ground Forces and the superb technique manifested by the members of the Special Attack Corps as well as the all-out cooperation accorded by the civilians to the armed forces in counterattacking the enemy invaders. The spirit which enabled the innocent national school pupils to dash into the midst of the enemy with hand grenades lives in the hearts of all the Okinawa residents. Due to the relentless attacks of the Japanese Forces, the enemy has already suffered heavy casualties."

Then calling to his countrymen for further efforts and fortitude, he said, "Fight to the last. Do your best till your efforts bear fruit. The people behind the guns will carry on. The people in Japan Proper are giving their all to the war effort. People of Okinawa, exert your utmost till victory is ours."

WORK IN PREMIER'S GARDEN

Members of Youth Corps Preparing Ground for Sweet Potatoes

This is the third year since the beautiful lawn in the inner court of the Prime Minister's official residence has been converted into a vegetable garden. This year they are going to plant more sweet potatoes, and from early on Friday morning 10 members of the Tokyo unit of the Youth Agrarian Corps started tilling the plot.

In the evening, Prime Minister Baron Admiral Kantaro Suzuki accompanied by Agricultural Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro came out to the garden to view the progress and encouraged the boys.

Tomatoes have also been planted in one corner of the garden and it won't be long now before the juicy red tomatoes and the delicious sweet potatoes will grace the table of the Prime Minister.

London Casualties Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—A total of 80,387 London's civilians were killed or injured during the war in Europe, Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, announced in the Commons today, according to a London dispatch. He said 29,890 were killed and 50,497 were injured and hospitalized. There were numerous slightly injured people who did not require hospital treatment, he said.

REMOVAL SALE
Good Books at Reduced Rates
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

News and Views

In Yanks' Own Image

Upon the termination of the war in Europe, both the United States and Britain have embarked upon a vigorous and vicious propaganda campaign aimed at destroying the morale of our home front. In carrying on this propaganda offensive, the enemy is now intent upon giving the world an entirely baseless impression that Japan is seeking peace.

By resorting to their favorite tactics of falsehood and fabrication, enemy propagandists are now disseminating wholly groundless rumors of "Japanese peace feelers". They keep a close watch over every development on our home front, eager to utilize for their own propaganda purposes anything that comes handy.

The very moves our Government and people have taken recently to clear the decks for the coming decisive battle in the final stage of this war are given grossly distorted interpretation as "Japanese peace overtures" by these enemy propagandists, obviously out of their over-eagerness to get hold of any material that can be used in their vicious propaganda campaign. Their "interpretations" of our recent decisions on the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as well as the Tripartite Pact are typical examples.

To make cock-eyed interpretations on developments on our home front and to fabricate rumors and allegations out of them is one thing. But quite another is it when they come to interpreting the remarks of their own President as suiting the purpose of their "Japanese peace feeler" propaganda campaign.

A case in point is an assertion made by the Army and Navy Journal of the United States with reference to President Harry S. Truman's VE-Day message. According to this unofficial but authoritative journal, the American President "opened the door to a Japanese request for peace" when he said in the mesasge that unconditional surrender could not mean destruction of the Japanese people.

This is most amusing, to say the least. For one thing, it would seem to indicate that the enemy propagandists quite carelessly overstepped their tactical line in this case. For, what the Army and Navy Journal asserted would rather sound like an American peace overture. For another, everyone of the Japanese people is convinced that there can be no halfway compromise settlement in this War of Greater East Asia and that the only outcome that can be expected of this life or death struggle is either the ultimate victory or total extermination of the Japanese nation by the enemy.

The very fact that the enemy is now carrying on a propaganda campaign by fabricating groundless allegations of "Japanese peace feelers" is to be interpreted as an unmistakable sign of war weariness on his part. He has certainly won a victory in Europe. But it is an incomplete victory, as admitted by President Truman, which is overshadowed by the prospect of an immensely more bloody and costly struggle in the Pacific theater of war.

In the present hour of elation over their victory in Europe, the Americans may think and hope that the war in the other theater will also come to an early conclusion. Whether they are right or wrong, the answer will be given on the battlefield. In the meantime, the enemy should know that, as far as the Japanese are concerned, the war is only beginning and that they are too busy getting fully prepared for all-out actions to pay any heed to an American peace overture, to say nothing of the trouble of putting out a "Japanese peace feeler" to their arch-enemy.

The grimness of the war against the American barbarians has convinced everyone of us that the kind of peace we seek can be had only by winning victory in this war through a complete liquidation of Anglo-American aggression of our East Asia.

NEW ORGAN TO BOLSTER FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION

Wartime Food Headquarters Is Joint Government and Public Enterprise

Aiming at strengthening the structure for the promotion of agricultural production, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro decided to set up the Wartime Food Headquarters by reorganizing the Wartime Food Production Headquarters established in all prefectures. This decision was reported to the Cabinet Council, whose approval was obtained on May 18.

The Central Office of the Wartime Food Headquarters will be established in the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, while local headquarters will be established in each Administrative Council, and a branch in each prefecture.

The Agriculture and Commerce Minister had already explained the concrete measures to be taken under this new scheme to the presidents of the prefectural agricultural associations who were called to a conference at his official residence on May 16.

While the former Wartime Food Production Headquarters was a purely government organ, the new Wartime Food Headquarters will be a joint government and public enterprise, aiming to direct the agricultural activity of the national volunteer corps, and to increase not only foodstuff production but also the production of all other agricultural commodities.

The Agriculture and Commerce Minister will be made the Director of the Headquarters, and the President of the Central Agricultural Association, the Vice-Director.

Turning Over Reich Assets

Domei

ZURICH, May 19.—The Swiss News Agency reported yesterday that the information obtained by it from an authoritative quarter indicated that the Swiss Government is likely to turn over to the United States Government the German property in America which it has held in trust in the past.

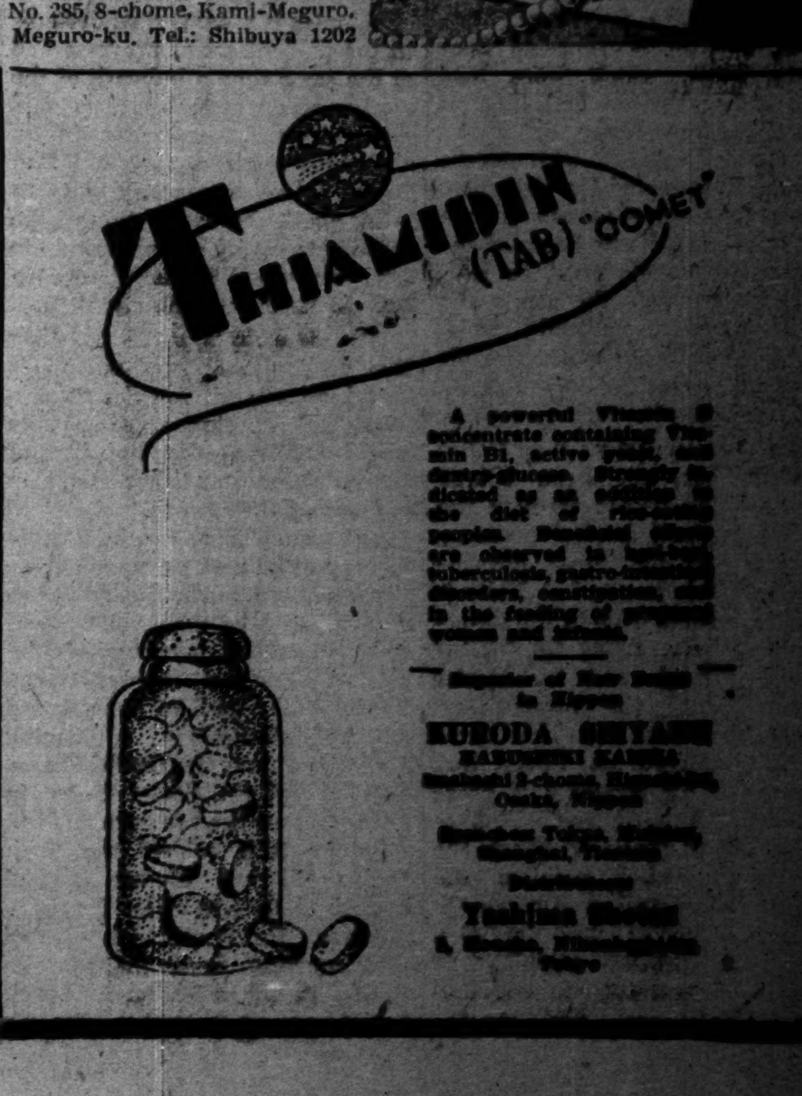
Houses to Let
Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO PEARLS
Fine Jewels
K. MIKIMOTO
No. 285, 8-chome, Kami-Meguro,
Meguro-ku, Tel.: Shibuya 1202



THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"
A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.
[illegible] in Nippon
KURODA [illegible]
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
[illegible] 2-chome, [illegible], Osaka, Nippon
[illegible] Tokyo, [illegible], Shanghai, Tientsin
[illegible]
[illegible] Shoten
[illegible] Tokyo

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH desires position in foreign family. Has experience.
Apply Box 73, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

OWNER of new, well-made imported corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff.
Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

OMORI high location. Semi-foreign two story house with garden. Six rooms with hardwood floors, flush toilet, gas etc.
Apply Dan. 75 Mameguchi-dai, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Sale

BOOKCASES, dining table and chairs, and other furniture.
Apply Box 75, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BABY swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale.
Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for children (18 inches) wanted immediately. Please state price and other particulars.
Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CARPETS, nice material, several pieces of different sizes wanted. Apply Namiki, care of Philippine Embassy, No. 18 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 8 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

QUALITY suits and overcoat for man (5 ft. 5 in.) wanted. High price paid.
Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube "2A5" wanted immediately. Will pay a favorable price.
Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, must be in perfect condition. Apply with particulars.
Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman.
Apply Box 64, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours; 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room [illegible] (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2330.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

H. ORA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies' Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
4, Itchome, Tamuracho, Shiba
Tokyo Tel.: Ginza (57) 1062

NITTO BLACK TEA
Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at
Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Syonan, Kuala, Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O Box 144, 852, 853.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3457, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address. "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3976-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00 Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1945

Incompatible Policies

Developments at the San Francisco Conference clearly prove that collaboration among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union is rapidly disintegrating. Freed now from the necessity of military cooperation because of the surrender of Germany, these three erstwhile allies are beginning to engage in earnest in a struggle for their own respective separate interests. Although the struggle is fundamentally triangular, the traditional common animosity of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers toward the Soviet Union has resulted in the formation of a united Anglo-American front against Moscow on most issues, and the two camps now face each other in bold opposition.

To be sure, the three Powers still find it expedient to maintain the semblance of cooperation. No open rupture between them is yet to be expected, for they well realize the advantages that are inherent in unity, and they realize that the issues that divide them are not sufficiently acute to warrant the sacrifice of the advantages of nominal unity. But the Anglo-Americans, recoiling from the humiliating policy of excessive sycophancy to the Soviet Union which they were forced to assume while they stood in need of the military aid of the Soviet armies, are now beginning to adopt a more determined attitude.

Foreign Commissar Molotov's early departure from the San Francisco Conference was undoubtedly caused in large measure by the Soviet realization that under the existing circumstances there was little hope of any advantage to be gained from the Conference. Proof is seen in the manner in which the Conference, under the manipulation of Britain and the United States, frustrated the Soviet Union's hope of having the Polish Provisional Government invited to the Conference.

After getting the Conference to vote against the Soviet proposal, the Anglo-Americans bluntly refused further discussion of the problem, expressing dissatisfaction with the Soviet explanations of the case of the sixteen arrested leaders of the Polish regime in London. It may be recalled that the Soviet Government had placed its Foreign Commissar at the head of its delegation, replacing its Ambassador to Washington Gromyko, because of the importance it attached to the discussion of the Polish issue at San Francisco. But contrary to Soviet expectations, the conversations among the Soviet Foreign Commissar, American State Secretary Stettinius, and British Foreign Secretary Eden, which were held first at Washington and then at San Francisco, broke down and the Soviet Foreign Commissar's mission terminated in complete failure. The situation now is such that a meeting of the heads of the three governments must be held to break through the crisis and Anglo-American official circles indicate that preparations are already under way for such a meeting, according to foreign reports.

The reason why the Polish problem has not been solved despite being passed through the mill of personal discussion among the heads of the three governments at Teheran and at Yalta is that it is rooted deep in the struggle for power among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. Until the present the Anglo-Americans have been careful not to tread on Soviet toes because of the necessity of prosecuting the war against Germany. Thus they did touch the core of the Polish problem and bore it rather well even when the Atlantic Charter was trampled upon. The problem remains unsolved, because even at the Crimea Conference the Anglo-Americans agreed to the mere formalistic solution of the issue by sanctioning the establishment of a "Polish Provisional Government of National Unity."

The Polish problem, however, constitutes merely a small sector on the vast front of opposition between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. Clashes of interests and agitated discord are bound to to come frequently to the surface hereafter. Already a serious clash has occurred over the international trusteeship system, which has developed into one of the most difficult problems at San Francisco. The American plan proposes to abolish the old mandate system and to replace it with an international trusteeship system in which the areas to be placed under trusteeship would be divided into strategic and non-strategic zones, the former to be under the supervision of the Security Council and the latter to be under the supervision of an international trusteeship council to be set up separately in each of the zones. While the United States, in an attempt to bring under its control the strategic points scattered over the vast Pacific, is striving to have these points set aside from the general trusteeship zones as special zones and to restrict the control of the Security Council to the minimum extent, Britain is expressing absolute opposition to the placing of any of its mandates under international joint trusteeship. Lord Cranborne, for instance, declared as early as May 5 that Britain was completely opposed to any changes in the British mandates and colonies. Directly opposing the American plan, he asserted that: firstly, there was no reason to differentiate in the degree of supervision between strategic and non-strategic zones; secondly, it was impossible to divide vast zones into two categories as proposed by the United States; and thirdly, mandates as well as colonies should be permitted to mobilize its potentials for international security.

Britain, from the standpoint of Churchill who said, "I did not become the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," will not give up its possessions and is resisting the perfidious American design to usurp Britain's possessions. Meanwhile, the picture has been complicated by the keen Soviet interest in the colonial problem, as evidenced by the fact that the Soviet delegate at the five Power meeting on this problem advocated independence for the colonies. Britain and the Netherlands have taken the stand that the colonies should revert to the hands of their prewar owners while the United States, under the cloak of strategic reasons, is attempting to bring them under its control. Against both of these stands, the Soviet Union is demanding a revision of the whole colonial system, advocating independence for the colonies. This Soviet attitude was reflected in a recent article in the War and Working Class which charged that outside of the Soviet Union the general trend in regard to colonies was still based on the old conceptions of racial prejudices and of exploitation and that the theory was current that any change to be brought about in the status of colonies should be limited to exterior aspects without reaching the fundamentals of politics and economy. Taking issue with this general trend, the Soviet journal held that the domination of colonies is a dangerous obstacle in the path of social progress and at the same time a bulwark of the world's reactionary influences, and thus stressed the necessity of abolishing such a system. The Soviet intention apparently is to bring about the destruction of the existing colonial system and to take advantage of the change to intrude itself into the situation.

All these facts serve to show that each of the three nations is intent on establishing domination over still greater areas of the world and that the impetus of their drives cannot but result in a clash of their world policies at every turn. There can be no collaboration or harmony among the three nations when the advancement of each of their policies can only mean the harming of the others'. Such a conclusion can hardly be accused of being based on wishful-thinking, of hoping for strife among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in order to ease the pressure on East Asia, for it is evident that such strife will not become critical enough in time to affect the present war. But it cannot be denied that concrete facts indicate the reality of the situation in which a strife among these three Powers will some day become so critical as to disturb the peace of the world.

INFLATION IN EUROPE

Prices Soar in Various 'Liberated' Countries

The American magazine Time of Nov. 6, publishes the following article on the problem of inflation in Europe:

In Greece, a landlady who was owed six months' rent did not bother to collect it—it would have bought only half an egg. The Belgium Government sent great wagons, with armed guards, into the countryside to seize food from peasants for sale in the cities. In Paris, Communists scrawled a hammer and sickle on the walls of buildings below slogans pleading for lower bread prices. In all the freed nations of Europe last week the story was the same. Currencies fluctuated wildly, sometimes reaching fantastic figures. U.S. traders, who had hopefully looked forward to trade with Europe, snapped shut their books for months. Even if all the European governmental trade controls were lifted tomorrow, the giddy currencies would prove an insurmountable barrier until they are stabilized.

In Greece currency inflation was the most fantastic. The country had been flooded with paper money, had been stripped of all movable machines, food-stuffs and farm animals. . . . The drachma, in 1940 worth about 2/3 in U.S. money, was worth so little that the money blew about the streets of Athens. No one bothered to pick it up. A U.S. dollar was worth 100 million drachmas. The daily bread ration cost 600,000,000 drachmas, and few could afford it.

By last week Greek inflation appeared to have passed its peak. One big reason: Finance Minister Alexander Svolvos promised that a new drachma will be issued (probably backed to some extent by Greece's slender gold reserve and credits abroad), exchangeable at an unannounced ratio for the old. The value of the drachma rose slightly—at week's end, a dollar was worth a mere 90 million drachmas.

In Belgium under the Germans, currency in circulation tripled to 180 billion francs (prewar rate 36 francs to the dollar, present rate 44 francs). Prices of scarce food and clothing soared till simple dresses sold for $120, shoes for $70. Three weeks ago, Camille Gutt, Minister of Finance in the new Pierlot Government, took harsh measures to take the bulk of this currency out of circulation. Gutt called in bank notes of 100 francs and larger, returned no more than 2,000 francs to anybody, froze the rest in blocked accounts.

Disease Is Cured

By such means, the Pierlot Government hoped not only to curb inflation but to tie up the money of war profiteers where it could be got at, at leisure. Last week Minister Gutt proudly announced that the harsh treatment had cured the disease. Some 90 billion francs had been turned in; currency in circulation was only 50 per cent above prewar figures.

But Finance Minister Gutt was not yet out of the woods. The process of deflation shut off the flow of the limited amount of goods available. Farmers, used to black-market profits, refused to sell at legal prices, so the Government sent trucks into the country for food. Workers who had managed to live somehow by patronizing the black market found themselves on the verge of starvation. Some thought the cure was worse than the disease.

In France people, scared by the Belgian experiment, feared that the De Gaulle Government might try the same deflationary trick. Last week they scrambled frantically to buy U.S. dollars, British pounds and gold in the black market. Result: the franc, pegged at two, sank until a dollar was bringing 315 francs. The franc did not rise till Andre Istel, French delegate at the Bretton Woods Conference, announced that France had no intention of following Belgium's plan. The Allies helped by recognizing De Gaulle. This implied releasing to his Government over $1 billion of French gold to put a solid floor under the franc. Actually, most French financiers know that it is now too late for France to do what Belgium did. Black markets have already dissipated much of the currency of war profiteers.

The measure of inflation in France is the difference between the official value of the dollar, 50 francs, and the black-market value. So far the De Gaulle Government has hesitated to take drastic deflationary measures. It could too clearly see what was happening in Belgium.

All European nations know that somehow they must stabilize their currency. If Belgium succeeded by the deflationary route, she would have performed this difficult operation in one shocking amputation. Few European countries are likely to follow her example. The hard-headed Dutch next door will have none of it. Said one top Dutch moneyman: "The plan is psychologically dangerous; because you can't force people into virtue. It's technically too difficulty to administer." Dr. Johan Beyen, Dutch delegate to Bretton Woods, said Holland plans an orthodox savings drive to sop up controls and a retroactive 100 per cent excess-profits tax to grab wartime profits. But most of all Holland stresses what other Governments have ignored—heavy taxes, to bring its budget under control, the step which all European countries must take sooner or later to stabilize their currency. Buying power would thus be brought more in line with available goods for salt.

Above all, the nations must get their industries back into production, step up output by backbreaking work.

CHOSEN'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Abundant Resources, Labor Contribute to Rapid Advance

A big change has come over Chosen which has gradually made its appearance since the Manchurian Incident, through the China Affair, and down to the current War of Greater East Asia. It is radical, far reaching in effect, and of such a rapid kind that we can hardly fathom its full import.

Then how is this change taking place? It is a change in everything toward becoming more like Japan; in short, everybody in Chosen is exerting tremendous efforts for winning this war. This is seen in all the war activities, in Chosen's development of agriculture, mining, heavy industries, in its offering of voluntary services, and in the full mobilization of all Chosenese youths under the new draft law; in fact, all the peninsula is now bestirred with fervent patriotism. It must be remembered that the Chosenese are no longer a separate entity from the Japanese, for, as a matter of fact, they are part and parcel of the Japanese themselves, so much so that, as is evidenced from this wonderful change, we can justly say that those Chosenese of the past are no longer of the present.

Despite the rapid change, it is not for us to claim that every feature of the new Chosen is like Japan. Where Japan has a glorious history dating back some 3,000 years on which is founded the modern Japan, Chosen has only had a brief career dating a little over three decades since its consolidation with Japan. Thus, it is only natural that while some things have made such wonderful progress as to bear a favorable comparison with things Japanese, there are still many features below par. To bring Chosen up to the Japanese level is a duty that rests upon the shoulders of the Chosenese leaders as well as upon the Japanese themselves.

Now let us go briefly into the details of the characteristics of Chosen, its population and climate. The peninsula has a population of about 24,000,000. Besides this, there reside in Japan about 2,000,000 Chosenese, about as many in Manchoukuo, and about 200,000 in China. All in all, the total Chosenese population can be estimated to be about 28,000,000, or about a quarter of the total Japanese population figured on the basis of 100,000,000. This present population of Chosen did not exist at the time of its annexation when, based upon the census taken at that time, it numbered but 12,300,000. It has practically doubled within the last thirty years. This shows the result of the development efforts exerted by the Governor General which succeeded the Li Dynasty in the administration of Chosen's governmental affairs.

Climate Favorable

As to the climate of Chosen, it is about the same as that of Japan, a little more severe both in summer and winter. In this respect northern Chosen compares to our Kanto and northeastern districts, while the southern part starting from the center is just a little different from our Osaka and Kyoto districts and Central Japan. Particularly refreshing is the period from autumn to winter and early spring when a stretch of clear weather visits Chosen, the like of which cannot be experienced in Japan Proper. We can therefore say that Chosen is about one of the healthiest countries in the whole of Greater East Asia.

Next let us take up Chosenese farming. In the past when there was a good crop Chosen was able to supply Japan with between 6 and 7 million koku of rice, a koku being equivalent to about 5 bushels. But unfortunately in these last two or three seasons its rice crops have met with various disasters which have prevented much export to Japan. Consequently a permanent plan has been established with an assurance of at least 35,000,000 koku of rice yearly. Upon its realization Japan's food problem can be permanently solved, without depending upon the southern supply. However that may be, at present the food question in Chosen is expected to experience a considerable bottleneck, due to last year's poor crop and in face of an increased war demand. In spite of this, every Chosenese is determined to help Japan's war cause by sending as much rice over to Japan as possible. Therefore in order to replenish its own food supply, it is raising more sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and other vegetables. In fact, this great effort has been going on since the spring of last year, the idea being to help Japan in her conduct of the war. Aside from this, we must not forget to mention Chosen's cotton cultivation. Needless to say cotton is an essential war material, and the cotton grown in Chosen is now playing a great role in this war. Though cotton has been grown in Chosen since the olden days, what Chosen has accomplished in this direction since its annexation is indeed remarkable.

Now in going into Chosen's mineral resources, we must mention that its underground resources are numerous and abundant. We can mention the following minerals which are essential in the conduct of this scientific war, and which are found only in small quantities, if at all, in Japan, but which can be produced plentifully in Chosen: Iron, tungsten, magnesite, aluminum, graphite, anthracite, fluorite, barytes, asbestos, mica, blue nitre, rock phosphate, sand silica, and other rare elemental minerals. It is known that all of these minerals are essential in the manufacture of arms. Particularly is the quality of the magnesium produced in the South Kankyo District the best in the world. It is essential for the manufacture of light metals. Also the aluminum ore from the Kogen District and the blue nitre, andalusite and silica ores from the Keiki District give Chosen the reputation of being a rare metal producing country. Besides there are mines which produce such rare minerals as tentalum, selium and jirunium, which are important in the manufacture of new weapons. These rare metals which had to be imported before the war are being discovered at different places in Chosen. Thus its underground resources are coming to occupy a very important position in this war.

Wholeheartedly Supports Japan

Iron and coal are being mined in Chosen in different localities and in sufficient quantities as they are essential for an increased war production. It is appropriate to add here that the Chosen's iron has become a source of supply for Japan's iron works. It is producing its own iron by making use of its anthracite. The work is done under a new method using small-type furnaces, thus representing a more animated appearance than ever before in this respect. While its bituminous coal can fill but half the demand, anthracite is produced in a great quantity. Besides meeting the domestic demand, it is shipped to Japan and Manchoukuo. The fact that the new method of using anthracite was completed in Chosen as a result of this war can be claimed as the solution to a large part of its fuel problem.

As a special feature of the development of Chosen's industry, we must mention its electric power. Due to its geographic situation and heavy precipitation Chosen is favored with an abundance of power. Not only is it of good quality but it is obtained with comparative ease. While it is true that in many places its electric works are incomplete, at many other places the works have been completed on a big scale, enabling it to furnish the motive power for heavy industries. Now with the combination of these three favorable factors abundant minerals, abundant supply of electricity, and easily obtainable labor it is only natural to see Chosen's industries rapidly growing under the impetus of this war. Indeed, what has changed the appearance of Chosen since the advent of the China Affair is this industrial expansion, especially in the field of heavy industries.

Comparing this to the conditions at the time of its annexation, agriculture in Chosen constituted 80 per cent of its whole industry, while its manufactures represented but 4 per cent. This percentage has been reversed since the Manchurian Incident, with its manufacturing industries making so rapid a progress that it has come to surpass the previous farming ratio. In other words, where its manufacturing industries were formerly limited to textile and other light industries, the electrical chemistry industry and other heavy industries are its outstanding industrial features at present.

Now we want to observe the abundance of Chosen's manpower which is very important in the increase of its fighting strength. Starting with 1939 when Japan passed her national mobilization law, many Chosenese were sent out to Japan Proper, Karafuto and the Southern Regions. There has been a tendency to intensify this plan in accordance with the development of the war situation and in veiw of the labor sufficiency in Japan. These Chosenese workers were, as a rule, consigned to such heavy work as mining, engineering and construction jobs. Before being sent out, they were first trained under the direction of the Government General, so as to be able to live like the Japanese. Now, as everybody knows, the Chosenese engage themselves in the largest part of the heavy industrial work in Japan. Also the number of those who went down to the South even before the war reached a considerable figure. Moreover, after the war began, they volunteered for the Japanese Army, actively participating in battles, and working together with our fighting forces. That some of them shouldered the same burdens and shared the same fate with our fighting men, and expired bravely with them, impressed us most deeply.

SPECIAL ATTACK SPIRIT VS. MATERIALISM

U.S. Shows Inclination to Gamble In War

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Man has been called Lord of All Creation since time immemorial. There are countless types and kinds of animals in the world of nature. According to present-day zoologists, such animals have gone through a lengthy process of evolution ever since the lowest form of animal life commenced on this earth millions and billions of years ago and resulted in the debut of man. It is most difficult to set a standard by which to determine that stages through which animals have passed finally to produce man. In the case of the higher types of animals the development of their brains may be taken as a fair criterion.

Taking this observation as a standard we may say that man is the most intelligent animal since the brains of human beings are further developed than those of all other animals. May this be the raison d'etre why we call man the lord of all creation? Speaking for myself, I take exception to such an assumption. Man is not lord of all creation merely because he is a type of animal with the most highly developed brain.

If man is no better than a developed monkey or orang-outang, then he is no better than a highly developed animal. What is it then that makes a man?

To be a man in the true sense, possession of intelligence alone is insufficient, for intelligence is possessed also by other animals to a certain degree. A highly developed ape is endowed with powers of memory and judgment and, depending upon its education, can act like a man, at least outwardly. To judge the difference between a man and an educated orang-outang simply by the degree of intelligence or from the extent of brain development, would be like measuring the value of everything by quantity. It is just like the way Americans are behaving today.

Transcends Mere Intellect

Leaving the question of Americans to a later discussion we would note that the reason why man is called the lord of all creation is not because he is endowed with a great amount of intelligence but because he is also endowed with "something" which transcends mere intellect. Of this "something," there are many parts, the most outstanding of which is the moral sense with which man alone is equipped. However, there are many in this world which are intelligent enough but entirely lacking in moral sense. Such people cannot be lords of all creation but are animals in the disguise of man, as if evolved from orang-outangs.

We have briefly stated the rationale of man as lord of all creation. Yet it appears that among such men there are not a few who lack, besides their lack of moral sense, man's gambling proclivity which is peculiarly absent among animals. It is to be regretted that there are a great many in this world among whom this tendency is very pronounced. Then how is this gambling habit formed?

Of the many causes, the guiding motive is to take gaming chances, solely urged by a desire to make out-of-way gains. The principal examples are play for money between individuals, horse racing, lotteries and speculation, all being of such a nature as to satisfy man's greed.

Then what is the scientific basis of gambling; or on what calculation may gambling be based? It is what we call probability or the law of averages that forms the basis. Suppose there are 10 lucky numbers among 100,000 lottery tickets, the chances of winning are 10 to 100,000 or 1 in 10,000. On this, of course, all the unlucky ticket holders are to lose their money, however little each individual outlay may be. Thus the probability of winning is very small, while the 10 lucky ones make a big "kill."

Next, let us take up horse racing in which chances of winning are much greater. Suppose there are five ponies in a race, and nobody would be fool enough to bet on a losing horse. So, speaking scientifically, it is common sense to look into the winning probabilities and to act accordingly. First you must select the fastest horse, and in doing so you will check up on its record. Next is the question of how often the jockey has won races. Then considering the weather conditions as well, you will put your findings together and make up your mind as to what horse you will place your bet on.

It may develop that there are many others betting on the same horse as yourself, and even if it won the race, your winning share would not be so much as you expected. Then, such a win would not be sufficiently interesting to you; so your gaming proclivity urges you to take a bigger chance on the next race. If you bet on the second horse this time and it wins, your share of winnings will be much bigger. Then, skipping the third and fourth horses, if you took a chance on the last one and this one happened to win, you would most likely clean up the whole purse because of the absence of other betters.

But such is not practice of the professionals. It does not occur everyday, and is dabbled in only by amateurs. As a rule, where the professionals make money on the average, the amateurs are bound to lose in the long run, and they will lose much more than what they took in on such unusual "breaks." This is also governed by the law of averages.

We realize the commonplaceness of this sort of discussion except as an illustration to show how much bearing it has on the question of "materialism." We desire to refer to the case of gambling between two individuals as our last example, as it seems to have a greater bearing on the subject matter. Two men are to gamble for a ¥100,000 stake, of which 50,000 yen is put up by each on winning government lottery bond numbers. There are two winning numbers of ¥20,000 each among 100,000 bonds of ¥10 denomination. The man who wins the winning numbers is to win the purse. Now the man who has the most money and is a "materialist," will probably take a chance by buying up a half of the whole issue or 50,000 bonds. He thinks that since there are two winning numbers, even if he buys so many bonds, he will have a good chance of drawing at least one winning number, with the possibility of drawing both the numbers. And then, if he draws both the winning numbers he will make ¥90,000 in all or ¥40,000 yen on the winning number and ¥50,000 on the purse. Even if he draws but one of the winning numbers, while the other man draws none, he will clean up ¥70,000. If he wins one number while the other man draws the other, still he will gain ¥20,000. This is the method the man of "materialism," who believes in the law of averages and gambling, always employs, even in buying up such a great number of bonds.

War Termed a Gamble

This is exactly what America is doing in this war. It is seen in the great quantity of shells and bombs she is using. To attack an insignificant island in the Pacific area she is releasing an enormous amount of projectiles from ships and planes. Then what per cent of these shells and bombs are finding their marks? It must be rather small when calculated on the basis of probability. But based on the conception of "quantitative materialism," even if the average is small, if it is done on an astronomical scale or on the proposition of the sky being the limit, then the ratio will greatly improve—such seems to be America's trump card. Even if the hitting average is but three out of 100, for instance, if 1,000 shots were fired 30 would strike their targets; and if 10,000 shots were discharged 300 of them would hit their objectives, and so on upward.

This idea seems to permeate America's doings throughout this war as may be seen in the disposition of her ships, tanks and planes. She apparently thinks that if her attacks are conducted on the basis of her material power, her great productive power and capital, quantity is immaterial. They pride themselves on their "quantitative materialism." In short, as the speculative theorist says, quantitative materialism is probabilism, and any act based on probabilism is gambling.

This clearly indicates why America considers war a gamble, and in order to win she stakes everything, even resorting to such an act as of buying up 50000 lottery tickets as illustrated above.

The theory of probability is practicable only when the quantity is limitless. With the stake as the sky as the limit, if the quantity in limited, the mathematical conclusion is that such probability can bring about only approximate results. However great a pride America may take in her enormous resources, there is a limit to everything, and in reality those resources are not limitless. Herein lies the secret to beat her at her own game. What then is that secret?

The secret lies in the Japanese tactics of 100 per cent sure hits. As was explained above, America's quantitative materialism depends upon probabilism, and the law of averages is essentially a gamble, as is to be seen in the manner of her air attacks and in the blind raids to which she is resorting. It seems to be her idea of probability that if so many thousands or tens of thousands of bombs are dropped, irrespective of who may be living down below, chances are that 100 to 200 of the bombs will hit their targets. This is the way America figures, while 100 per cent sure hitting is what Japan aims for.

By 100 per cent hitting we obtain the same results by using about 1,000 to 2,000 shots in order to hit 30 to 60 marks. In other words, it is the strategy of sure-getting that does the trick. This is made possible by the traditional Japanese spirit. It is being brought into play at this very moment, at this decisive stage of the war, as if aided by the Divine inspiration. It is seen in the ramming attacks of our planes—a single plane crashing into an enemy ship, either to wreck or sink it; and it is also demonstrated in the shock attacks carried into enemy positions by our death-defying Special Attack Corps. In short, it is in this same Special Attack spirit that pervades the entire Japanese nation in which lies the key to our ability to combat and overcome America's gambling tactics, and in the success of which we firmly believe.

As everybody knows where the American planes are dropping bombs from a height of from 8,000 to 10,000 meters, because they are apparently afraid of our anti-aircraft guns, our planes charge down close to the American ships in order to register direct hits. This is a more certain way of increasing the hitting average. When our planes employ ramming tactics, usually at the cost of the planes and the pilot's life, the hitting average is surely increased. This is not a gamble but a sure game.

It may be rightly said that in the employment of ramming tactics the sure-getting shots which our planes deliver pack a real punch, as if motivated by the spirit, will and feelings of the Special Attack Corps. Viewed, however, from the standpoint of the scientific hitting average, which is claimed by the Americans to be about three per cent, ours is 100 per cent, thus clearly transcending the limit of science. In the hitting average it is not probability but certainty that counts. Therefore our hitting average must stand above the realm of science.

It must be remembered here, however, that wonderful as this display of our Special Attack spirit may be, it is not wantonly demonstrated unless there is good reason for it. But when such a necessity arises there will be no quibbling about it. Our valiant men are ready to take on the job, as if its were a matter of course; as if they were returning to their home after performing some good work, or smilingly discharging some sacred duty with calm resolve. After all, the Special Attack spirit is not like the desperation which leads to lovers' suicides, nor a manifestation of fanaticism; but is the spirit shown everywhere by the Japanese in this war, not only on the battle front but also at home in all kinds of war activities.

Because of this spirit we never entertain any fear of defeat, but are ever ready to meet any occasion and to prosecute the war to final victory. Yet, if America thinks that because of her abundant resources with which she can gamble, she can continue fighting, no matter how enormous her sacrifice may be in materials and men, the Japanese are prepared one and all to fight it out to the last. No matter how American propagandists may lay claim to her astronomical productive power, we know there is a limit to everything. As a matter of fact, the American productive power is not limitless, as is proved by her increasing manpower shortage. As for Japan, the entire nation is imbued with the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, supplemented by the vast material resources which the nation commands, not to mention the unstinted collaboration extended by the rest of the one billion Asiatics. We do not gamble; but the situation leads to but one conclusion. It is neither a probability nor a possibility but a certainty that the final victory is ours.

FUTURE OF U.S. FARMING

Serious Agricultural Depression Is Predicted

Within two years after Germany's defeat, the U.S. will suffer another serious agricultural depression. Once the Allies return to their more normal sources of food supply, huge domestic surpluses will break farm commodity prices right through the Government support levels and will change the U.S. farm problem back to its old form of top-heavy supply. So says an article in a recent issue of the American magazine Time. The article continues:

These predictions hit the ears of the Citizens Board of the University of Chicago like a series of rock-filled snow-balls. For the prophet was the University's Theodore W. Schultz, professor of agricultural economics, adviser to the United Nations Food Commission, economic consultant to the Lend-Lease Administration, and general agricultural Pooh-Bah.

Professor Schultz's analysis: food production, up about 25 per cent during the war, will continue at a high level. Lower prices will not cut production, because the forces pushing supply upward are largely independent of price change. Primary among these forces is the rapid advance in farm technology, permitting greater production on fewer acres with less labor.

Nor was the farm prophet impressed by the prospects for increased domestic demand. Even granting a 20 per cent gain in income in ten years after the war, and a 5 per cent population increase, he held that the demand for farm products would gain only 9 per cent, whereas production will increase 15 per cent during the same period.

Professor Schultz offered only one note of relief. He assured his listeners that the agricultural collapse after this war "will not be as precipitous or as great as that which occurred following World War I." Even so, for ten or 20 years after the defeat of Germany, agricultural surpluses will be chronic, said he, relieved only by wars and occasional Government accumulations of large food inventories.